TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

Amssements To-day. Amssements To-day.
Casima-The Oppy Baron. 8 P. M.
Daiy's Theatre—Nancy & Co. Fils P. M.
Grand Opera Messe—Woman against Woman. 8 P. M.
Marrigan's Paris Theatre—Leatier Fatch. 8 P. M.
Master & Minite-H. M. S. Pinsfers. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lycoum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 8:15 F. M.
Madison Square Garden—Circus 1 and 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Our Society. 256 F. M.
Mible's Garden—The Stack Crox. 8 P. M.
Passie's Theatre—A Middight Marriage. 8 P. M.
Passie's Theatre—Irish Aristocracy. 8 P. M.
Mindard Theatre—Irish J. M. S. M.
Mindard Theatre—Irish Aristocracy. 8 P. M.

Standard Theatre-Iris Arthurses, 1875.
Star Theatre-The JHL 8 P. M.
Tony Pantor's Theatre-The Half-Way House. 2 and 8.
Thails Theatre-The Oppy have. 2 P. M.
Union Square Theatre-Popile 8 P. M.
Wallock's Theatre-Captain of the Waich, 2c. 8 P. M. Bd Avenue Thentre-Irlan Aristotracy. SP. M. Sth Avenue Thentre-The Little Tyroon. S. P. M. S4th Street Thentre-Evapeline. S.P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. ISsued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

On the order of the Empire Association, every horse-car line in the city except the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines was tied up yesterday. An attempt to resume the running of horse cars on the Third avenue line late yesterday afternoon resulted in a collision at Fifty-ninth street between the police and a mob of several hundred men. The car was pelted with bricks and wrecked. The police broke many heads in clearing the street, and made seven prisoners, most of whom are strikers. Eight cars were run down to the City Hall and back.

The Railroad Commissioners spent all day Hatening to both sides in the Third Avenue quarrel, and nearly all night in trying to reach a basis of agreement for starting the cars anew. At midnight they expected to have all the lines except the Third Avenue line running as usual to-day.

In Chicago the striking switchmen prevented the moving of cars in the yards of the Lake Shere and Michigan Southern Company. The Baltimore and Ohio strikers

The situation in St. Louis is not materially changed. It is reported that a number of Knights of Labor have voluntarily returned to work, and that the Missouri Pacific now has nearly all the men needed for its present business. Mr. Hoxie, in denying the charges of bad faith made against him, points to a report to be made by the CURTIN committee to show that he acted strictly and fairly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the telegraphic correspondence had at the time of the visit of the PowderLy committee to Mr. Gould in this city, thus fixing the responsibility for the renewal of the strike upon the Knights.

Keep Him in Congress.

It appears that a few ambitious Democrate in the Fourth Indiana Congress district think the Democrats of that district don't know a good thing when they have it, for it is reported that these aspiring gentlemen are anxious to put Judge Holman into private life at the end of his present term. There is no particular complaint against Mr. HOLMAN, and he is acknowledged to be popular with the people of his district; but he is now serving his eleventh term, and there are espirants who think he has had enough of distinction, and should get out of the way

Among the candidates for the stacession we observe a Schobey, a Chavens, and a GAVIN excellent and competent Democrats doubtless, but somehow or other they don't carry that weight with Indiana or the country that Judge Holman does. Whoever is his successor in Congress, whenever he may choose to retire, will have a mighty hard row to hoe to come anywhere near filling the place of that faithful and resolute public servant. It is true that he has been redlected and redlected, but that was because he deserved it, and he deserves it still.

The Democrats of the Fourth Indiana district will have to wait a good while and do a good deal of hunting before they find another man who can confer as much honor pon his constituency and do as much for the Democratic party and for honest government as WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

The Unions.

The unions of workingmen employed in the same trade or occupation, and the larger unions which seek to consolidate men of all the trades into one great protective body, have done much to increase wages and better the condition of labor. They have had their drawbacks, they have made mistakes, as was natural in work of which much was new and tentative; but they have justified their existence and their activity, and their efforts on the whole, have been useful. They are still in their infancy, and doubtless much struggie and many changes and failures of policy may be expected before they arrive at a really scientific and thorough system of organized labor.

For the moment the chief danger to which they are exposed is the danger of allenating that general public sympathy without which they cannot succeed, and with which they cannot help succeeding. They do well to stand up for the rights of their members, but they cannot afford to interfere with the rights of laboring men who are not members. The best missionary effort to bring within the great organizations those who are as yet indifferent or hostile to them is to act with

justice to all outside as well as to all inside. The right to work for whom, and at what wages, and how, when, and where he pleases must be enjoyed by everybody in this coun by. Any effort to make that right dependent on membership in any society of what ever kind is a sort of Know Nothingism which will not do.

Give to men outside of the unions the unmolested exercise of this inalicuable right, and then make your unions so just in action and so useful in result that the outsiders will be anxious to come in. Violence and ostrasism are sure to plague their inventors.

Above all, liberty must be preserved. Its goet has been great, and its value is beyond

Look Sharp!

To-day the River and Harbor bill comes up in the House. The report which accompanies it points out that though this bill calls for \$15,120,700, it might have demanded a great deal more. The estimates of the engineers recommended appropriations for 201 rivers, including eight channels and inis. Of these the committee rejected forty. The estimates also called for appropriations for 138 harbors, including five breakwaters and two ice harbors. Of these the committee rejected fifteen. But this is not a surprising number of rejections when it is remembered that each engineer officer has charge of a district of his own, and makes up his recommendations without regard to what the aggregate cost to the country will be.

The questionable character of many of the items in this blil we have already pointed out. There are others no less remarkable, and worthy of the attention of Congressmen

who desire to avoid wasting the money of the people. For example, we find this item: "Improving French Broad River, Tennesses: Centing ng improvement, six thousand deliars."

The predecessor of the present Chief of Engineers reported that this matter ought to be reconsidered by Congress on these grounds: "The proposed work is the excavation of a channel of

The proposed work is the excavation of a channel of 12 miles in length, 30 feet in width, and 2 feet in depth at low water. The point fixed by the act for the beginning of the work leaves 4 miles unimproved between the proposed work and a former improvement, and in this space there is a bad shoal, over which it is not possible to get the engineering plant now owned by the Government, and which would be needed for the work." In another document issued by the War

Department we find an additional statement in regard to the French Broad:

"The local engineer reports, in 1880, that no statistic as to the amount of benefit to commerce to be expected from this improvement have been procured other than those given in reports of the original examinations of the river. This report states that neither the amount nor value of the products of the region would seem to jus ify any attempt at the improvement of its low-water

"The report for 1831 states that the commerce on the river for that year was 60,000 bankle of grain brought down to Knoxville. As in most of the rivers in this vi-cinity, the natural obstructions to navigation are largely supplemented by artificial batructions, such as mill dams and fish traps."

We also find an appropriation for the Hiawassee River, although this is the satirical record against it at the War Department:

"The purpose of the improvement is to obtain a chan-nel 2 feet deep and 40 feet wide. Most of the traffic is carried in such an irregular way that it is impracticable to get reliable statistics in regard to it. The freight is chiefly grain and other farm products, and it is stated that during the past year one firn, kept a steamboat busy or several months in its trade."

Breton Bay, in Maryland, has an appropriation, the official report about it being that the work has reference wholly to the local trade of Leonardtown, "which contains a population of about 1,200, having about 18 equare miles of country tributary thereto." The sum of \$100,000 has already been spent on Plymouth harbor, where there was originally a crooked channel, "having a minimum depth of 6 inches only at mean low water." The effort to increase this depth is continued under the present bill.

For Westport there is an appropriation of one thousand dollars, for sand fence. Burlington harbor receives \$15,000, but \$238, 000 will be needed to complete the project. Flushing gets an installment of \$10,000 toward a total of \$125,000, on this not enthuslastic report from the engineer in charge: "The amount to which commerce and navigation would'be benefited by the improvement is unknown. The number of inhabitants to be benefited is about 30,000,"

The harbor at Huron, Ohlo, receives an appropriation of \$5,000 on this record: "The local engineer reports that he has endeavored to procure statements of the commerce of the port for the past ten years, with the aggregate amount of imports and exports during that time, but it could not be fur nished by the Collector. The records show that the amount of commerce to be benefited is very small."

The Oconee River has been improved in past times by the State of Georgia, but now Federal appropriations are relied on, as the principal object is "to furnish an outlet for the commerce of Dublin and vicinity." Contentnia Creek receives an appropriation of \$5,000. Coanjok Bay is carefully provided for. The sum of \$10,000 is devoted to continuing improvements on New River, although the local engineer a few years ago reported that "any works for the improvement of this river to be effective would be very extensive and costly, and not justified at this time." The Chief Engineer even refused to expend an appropriation of \$5,000 on this river, and the official endorsement of the Secretary of War was that " work under benefleial nor economical." The Tallapoosa has an appropriation of \$7,500, although the local engineer has reported that "the present commerce of the river is not worth considering, and is carried on by means of small flatboats, as it is closed to low-water steamboat navigation." The Salklehatchie gets an appropriation of \$2,000 on a report that its improvement would help the lumber trade, and "perhaps develop some local novement in naval stores." A like sum of \$2,000 is devoted to the Tradewater in Ken tucky, but the report in regard to this discloses a rather costly improvement:

"The project for improving the river is the construction of a slack-water system at an estimated cost of miles of river. The local engineer reports that further up the stream is so small and crooked and obstructed as o render any examination looking to river improve ment undecessary. But the river may be improved for descending navigation only at a more moderate expendi-ture. This limited improvement would enable rafts and boats to go down the river at lower stages of water with out waiting for a rise in the river to safely carry them

aught by overhauging frees." Clinton River gets \$6,000, although an exactly similar appropriation in a previous bill was condemned by the local engineer as "liable to be lost," from being too small to be of use. recent official report on this improvement is that "the commerce and benefits seem to be entirely local. The revenue collected during the past four years aggregates \$297." For the Guyandotte the former appropriation is continued. On this river a very curious report was made by Secretary LINCOLN:

"The obstructions to navigation on this river aris principally from the remains of aix old locks and damp originally built for sinck-water navigation, and also five till dams. It is stated by the local engineer that the citizens interested in the navigation of the Guyandotte ask that their river be at least put in the condition in which it was left by nature, and that all artificial ob-structions be removed, even if nothing more be done. It loss not appear that any of those obstructions were placed there by the United States."

Sandusky has an appropriation of \$5,000. in addition to money already available. Perhaps the good time for that region was in the days of R. B. HAYES. An official report made in 1883 said that efforts had been made without success to find out the commerce of Sandusky River and harbor:

"The Deputy Collector at Fremont stated in his com munication to the engineer officer, 'I will say that the business here is very small, and I have not had a vessel this year so far, and do not expect a very large trade this season.' The Collector at Sandusky reports that during the year 1880 twenty-nine vessels entered the iver, and twenty-eight cleared. The value of receip and shipments is not given, but it is stated that no revenue was received except fees for entrances and clear The local engineer reports that he is baolutely certain no permanent improvement can be maintained other than by an elaborate and expens vatem of dikes."

It is clear that Congressmen can find plenty of interesting subjects of study in the River and Harbor bill if they will only examine it in detail.

Two Post Offices.

The President made last week two appointments to important Presidential Post Offices, and two teapot tempests have arisen in consequence. Mr. John C. Riley, the new Postmaster of Cincinnati, was appointed at the request of Senator PAYNE. Mr. RILEY is admitted even by his flercest Republicar opponents to be a man of high respectability but as he has taken a hand in past years in the incomprehensible and excited politics of Hamilton county, they howl at him, and at Schator PAYNE for getting him appointed and at Mr. CLEVELAND for appointing him. The Mugwumps are also in doleful dumps on account of RILEY, but before they tear out any more of their hair they should read what he says: "The office comes to me without any pledges and free from any unpleasant conditions. I shall run it strictly upon business principles, and be the servant of no political faction or elique; for, while I have friends among all of the factions, I owe my appointment to none of them." This is good square talk, and we do not think that Mr. CLEVELAND and Senator PAYNE have made

a mistake in Mr. RILEY. The appointment of Mrs. VIRGINIA CAMP-BELL THOMPSON to her third term in the Louisville Post Office is due to the Hon. ALBERT S. WILLIS, the Congressman from the Louisville district. He insisted upon the appointment, and the President gave in Senator BECK was also a Mrs. THOMPSON man, but Senator JOE BLACKBURN was a strong anti-Mrs. Thompson man, and he is enthusi astically praised and Mr. WILLIS is as enthusiastically condemned by many of the latter's constituents. Mrs. Thompson's Democratic opponents insist that she is a Republican, and it would be strange if she wasn't since she was appointed by HAYES, and has clung on ever since. We notice, however, it the Louisville Post, which has defended her gallantly from the attacks of the Courier-Journal, that a number of prominent Democrats insist that she is a good Democrat. "She is a thorough Kentucky lady and a Democrat," says one. "Her husband was a high-toned Kentucky gentleman and a life-long Demo-erat." "Mrs. Thompson's Democracy was never denied till she applied for the Post Office under CLEVELAND," says another. Mr. EWING WATTERSON, a son of the brilllant editor, now disabled in consequence of lliness, avers that he [the son] is to death," and thinks that his father has been in sympathy with Mrs. Thompson So Mr. WILLIS seems to be not without justification, and the Louisville Democrats must decide for themselves on the merits of the quarrel. Mr. BLACKBURN is resolved to prevent Mrs. THOMPSON'S confirmation, and a very powerful autagenist he is; but as Mr. BECK is on the other side, we suppose the Senate will have no hesitation in confirming the appointment, particularly since

the lady is accused of being a Republican. The most interesting feature about the Louisville and Cincinnati appointments is that they were made by the President at the request of members of Congress. It is nossible that Mr. WILLIS may have made a mistake, but the President makes no mistake in consulting with Democratic Senators and Representatives in regard to appointments in their respective States. There may be occasional exceptions, but in the long run he will thus get a better set of officials than he could get otherwise, and he will gain the good will, most important for the success of his Administration, of the Democrats in Congress, and put himself in sympathy with the active politicians and workers, major and minor, of the party.

Senator Whitthorne.

Every Democrat and every honest citizen will be glad to see the Hon, WASHINGTON CURRAN WHITTHORNE back in Congressthis time at the Senate end of the Capitol.

The appointment of Gen. WHITTHORNE by Gov. BATE to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Senator Jackson was celebrated by the people of Tennessee with bonfires and cannon firing in Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, and elsewhere in the State. The tribute was spontaneous, for the appointment of Gen. WHITTHORNE had not been expected; and it is gratifying to note that the valuable services which Whit-THORNE rendered in the House of Representatives are fully appreciated by his fellow citizens in Tennessee.

ers of THE SUN who do not remember that to WHITTHORNE of Tennessee, more than to any other man then in Congress, the country owes that thorough exposure of Robesonism in the Navy Department which was the first breach made in the lines of intrenched corruption. No Democrat did more to make possible the election of Mr. Tilden in 1876. or to bring about the change in public sentiment which finally drove the Republican party out of power.

Senator WHITTHORNE is an honest man, and a civil service reformer of the right sort.

Can the Strike Last ?

Suppose that because of the unwillingness yield to the demands of the strikers all the horse cars in this city should be tied up for a week. Would the people stand it? Can it be that they would bear patiently the immense inconvenience of such a situation merely because the President of the Third Avenue Railroad didn't think best to grant certain demands of his workmen? Would the public permit his obstinacy to be the occasion of stopping all the horse cars?

This is a question which a great many men, strikers or not, must be asking themselves at present. The answer is not difficult. The public will not support the strikers if the demands of the latter are contrary to fair play. If those are not just, public sympathy and public assistance will be given to the railroads.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, at present Attorney-General of the United States, testified yesterday that his only regret over the fact that the Department of Justice had become an annex of the Pan-Electric and Na-tional Improved Telephone Companies was that the speculation did not pan out better. Still it panned out very well. Nobody has made very much money out of it yet, but what arge, constant, and increasing dividends of lisgrace and dishonor it makes payable to the Democratic officials engaged in it; and every one of these dividends of dishonor is endorsed

over to the Administration and the party. Ob, Mr. GARLAND need not fear. The business is panning out well enough.

The disadvantage at which the Knights of Labor are made to appear before the public by injudicious spokesmen is nowhere better illustrated than in the remark of a Knight at resent serving in the militia at East St. Louis. He pointed to his uniform and called it Gould's uniform," notwithstanding it was the uniform of the State of Illinois.

If Mr. HAYES, who lately prevented a serious riot at East St. Louis, be a true Knight of Labor the Illinois uniform is as much his uniform as it is Mr. Gould's. It protects property just as

So long as it was supposed that Senator Jones of Florida was woolng, no great amount of public indignation could be stirred up against his absence from duty. Jones's heart was said to be in Detroit, and a man's right to hunt for a wife is one of the dearest privlleges of a sound system of liberty. Mr. James McCarray of Jacksonville, who went to seek for Jones, denies the love story, and gives a very practical explanation as a substitute:

"I found that one reason for his remaining there was because he was largely interested in a new manufactur-ing enterprise now being gotten up by W. G. Thourson, the ex-Mayor; Jaws Caplis, ex-Prosecuting Attorney; D. J. CARPAR, and McMillan Bros., in which sever millions of dollars are being invested."

If it was passion for ducate that has caused Jones to neglect his public duties so long. there is no help for him. He will have to resign like poor Pulitzen.

It was a great day for walking. If this sort of thing continues, the shoemakers will have to contribute liberally to the funds of the Empire Association,

HAYABRD AMBERBLYMES IN THE CITY. Curtosity to Note the Effect of the Vielt their Votes on City Bills.

ALBANY, April 19.-Much curlosity was aroused to-day by the arrival of about forty hayseed Assemblymen who came back wan and fatigued looking after a Saturday and Sunday spent in New York. If they went there to inrestigate the merits of any proposed legisla tion, the results will be seen this week perhars. It certainly will be looked for with in-terest. The rumor that the country members were advised to go by ex-Speaker Erwin, who announced the other day that the Assembly had had no opportunity to consider the project of annuiling Jake Sharp's charter is, of course just as preposterous as the new gas whitewashed to hide the steel. When the names of those who were in New York are compared with the tally lists of votes upon forthcoming city bills, there may be a chance to see whether the visit has enabled rural

members to act intelligently.

Liout.-Gov. Jones was absent from his chair Lioux-Gov. Jones was absent from his chair in the Senate to-night, and for a very good reason. He is attending a reunion of the gallant boys of the old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in Lowell, for this is the wenty-fifth anniversary of the day upon which that regiment marched through Baitimore during the riot. Senator Murphy introduced a bill to create officers for a new Part III. of the Court of General Sessions in New York. It increases the salaries of stenographers from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Senator Daly introduced a resolution calling on the New York Commissioners of Electrical Subways to report within ten days what progress has been made by them in the work of burying the wires. Electrical subways have worked well in Paris for nine years and for a less time in Montreal, Berlin, Vienna, and Washington, and the Senator is anxious to hear why they are not sunken in New York. In the Senate this evening the following bills were passed:

Mr. Pierce's bill preventing the extension of the streets from Forty-fifth to Fifty-first, inclusive, except Forty-ninth streets, in the Eleith ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Traphagen's bill for the widening of Fifth avenue, New York, between 109th and 110th streets.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Connelly's—Exempting Eings county from the operations of the Rapid Transit Compensation act of in the Senate to-night, and for a very good red

sembly:

Mr. Connelly's-Exempting Rings county from the operations of the Rapid Transit Compensation act of leve-year 5d, mays 5-Messra, Kiby, Maher, McManus, Uriten, and Water. Providing for the designation of a Superintendent of Decas in Breeklyn, and conferring the power of harbor muster on said Superintendent.

Mr. New Loits, also providing for certain improvements in New Loits, also providing for the annexation of New Loits to Brooklyn.

The daily sessions were fixed as follows: Morning sessions from 10:30 to 2; afternoon sessions, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thurs-day, from 4 to 6, those on Tuesday and Thurs-day being for general orders only. There will be no evening sessions.

THE EIGHT-HOUR STATEM.

Powderly Says the Knights will Not Attempt SCRANTON, April 19 .- When General Master

Workman Powderly was asked this morning whether a concerted effort would soon be made by the Knights of Labor for a general strike for the enforcement of the eight-hour move-"No such movement is contemplated by the

Knights of Labor, The country is not yet ready for the eigh-thour order of things, and before any step can be taken toward such a movement the subject will have to be theroughly and intelligently discussed by both manufacturers and workingmen. It must be fully understood by employers and employees before any attempt is made to enforce the eight-hour rule. You know how sincerely and heartify I am in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor, but I do not want to see it done rashly or radically, and I do not desire to see any effort of that kind undertaken that would prove a failure, and thus retard rather than advance the object that we have in view."

"Has any time been set when a general demand will be made for the eight-hour system?"

No date has been fixed, and none will be fixed until the question has been fully discussed and plainly understood by all concerned. Until such is the case, it would be folly to force the question. Much harm is being done to the order by the circulation of such idle rumors to the effect that the knights are determined to soon make a general demand for the circulation of such idle rumors to the effect that the knights are determined to soon make a general demand for the circulation of such idle rumors to the order by the circulation of such idle rumors to the effect that the knights are determined to the properties and it is a soon make a general demand for the reference with very important industrial enterprises, and it is a before any attempt is made to enforce the soon make a general domand for also libras a sor. Herea cannot self-noisly interfere with very important industrial enterprises, and it is a pity that those individuals, who are responsible for such canards, cannot be found outland prosecuted for their mischief. The order of Knights of Labor believe in lessening the hours of toil for those who work, with a view of afforting employment to those who are now idle. It is an economical question, that must be fully understood by employers and empleyed, and no attempt will be made to force it upon the country on the 1st of May."

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who has been travelling through the Western States, writes that the most popular men in the West just now are Mr. Powderly and the Rev. Sam Jones, who are taiked about more than any other men in the country.

THE COMING ELECTION AT HARVARD

Candidates for Overseers Questioned as to Their Views on Several Points. Boston, April 19 .- There never was so of the directors of a certain company to great interest in an election at Harvard College as in the pending choice of members of the Board of Overseers. Each of the twenty-one officially named candidates was recently requested to lexpress his views upon the following points: As to making attendance at morning prayers voluntary; as to making it possible to enter Harvard without the knowledge of Greek; as to the ultimate admission of women to the medical school or the other professional schools; as to the abolition of the marking system. Replies have been received from all except three or fourkeandidates, land their views have been communicated in print to the alumni. Most of the replies were categorical. With only two or three exceptions the candidates favor ouly voluntary attendance at prayers.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke says: "I have been and am in favor of making college prayers voluntary, simply because the view I take of prayer makes a constrained presence at such a service abhorrent to my convictions." The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks holds substantially the same views. A majority of the answers are in favor of striking Greek from the list of required studies. There is more or less dodging of the question as to the admission of women to the professional schools. Three or four candidates resent the action of the alumni in making the inquiries. medical school or the other professional schools;

The Artist Trege Loses His Case,

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The appeal of William T. Trego, the artist, from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in his suit to compel the jury of awards of the Academy of the Fine Arts to award him the Temple prize of \$3,000, was dismissed to-day by the Supreme Court and the judgment of the lower tribunal was affirmed. Much interest was felt in art circles as to the outcome of Mr. Trego's suit, as it involved the right of a competitor for an art prize to raise an lissue with the jury of awards respecting the merit of his danvax, and to demand the recognition and profit which he sought to obtain by entering the contest.

Jaseph E. Temple, the well-known art patron, offered a EJ,000 prize for the heat picture of an historical sketch of the American Revolution. There were four competitors, and while the jury accredited to Mr. Treco the homer of first place, it held that the work did not reach the standard of merit which called for the first prize, and conterred upon him a silver useful. The artist contended that as he had admittedly executed the best picture he was entitled to the duch prize, and that the intrinsic meritor his particular work did not enter into the question. he outcome of Mr. Trego's suit, as it involved the right

The Rodles of Two Missing Women Found. CHICAGO, April 19.—Yesterday the dead and decaying bodies of Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Minogue were found in a quarry pool at Bag Bridge, three miles from Lemont. The two women mysterionsly disappeared from the home of Mrs. Flynn about two weeks ago, and nothing more was heard of them. At the Coroner's inquest to-day John Flynn, the husband of one of the dead women, testified that on the night of their disappearance he attended a political meeting at lamont. On his return both his wife and Mrs. Minagos were missing, but the supposed that they were visiting a neighbor. Mrs. O'demor, a short distances on the other side of the guarry. Their continued absonce algraned him, and a search was instituted. Vesterday the bodies were found by a neighbor in a quarry secavation which was filled with about eight feet of water. The path to Mrs. O'Connor's residence led very close to the quarry hole, and the supposition is that the women missed it, and, by a deviation of five feet, the night being dark and storny, fell into the pool which has since convested their bodies. Mrs. Flynn was 60 and Mrs. Minogue 80 years of age. CHICAGO, April 19.-Yesterday the dead and

A Kulght of Labor Militiaman. From the St. Louis Republican.

Hearing that a master workman of the Knights of labor was among the militia a reporter set out to investigate. After a short search is found his man, who proved to be Thomas Taylor, master workman of Assembly No. 3 186 of Newton, Ill. "Yes, sit," replied the results of the senting the second of the Knights of the sentiment." Is me as master workman of the Knights of the sentiment, we are making a lard and sarnest fight, and I think may be making a lard and sarnest fight, and I think may be suited to be sent to the first call for men, and that is my duty as a militiam an and an old solder. I responded like the others of the first call for men, and that is the reason I am here to the first call for men, and that is the reason I am here the nightest fashor. It is not the Knightest fashor, it is not the Knightest that are burning the cars. Who is it? Well, I don't know why you are, but it is likely question, for I don't know why you are, but it is likely and opinion that Jay Gould burned those cars, our least head it done by hoodiums to gain a point, namely, the sample of the people. Mo. I don't cars to talk about aither Fowderly's or doubt'ears to talk about aither Fowderly's or doubt'es intelligent of Labor will gain the day."

MONTREAL'S GREAT FLOOD.

THE WATER HIGHER THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR MANY TEARS.

Half of the City and All the Surrounding Country Submerged-The Long Estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000-The Numer on St. Paul's Island in Great Danger.

MONTREAL, April 19 .- The great flood continues unabated, and nearly one-half the city s now under water. It was thought the highwater mark had been reached by the fic 1861 and 1869, and merchants in many cases did not remove their goods beyond it. It, was the same with householders. Precautionary measures were delayed, and, when the water finally reached its greatest height, people were driven into the upper stories or out altogether.

the channel, and for fully twenty-five minutes kept moving steadily. Myriads of little spear points from the rotten, crumbling ice were pushed up, forming in some places cascades of rolden spray in the sunlight. Huge masses of hard lake lee gathered in hillocks and tumbled over and over, refusing to be crushed. The grinding noise could be heard on this side of the river from the heavy masses that were tearing the earth of the St. Helen's Island shore and piling up twenty and thirty feet high. There and piling up twenty and thirty reet high. There was no break in the Longuevil and Hockelara lee gorge, and the les in the channel began to pack, and at last the mass stopped moving altogether. Then the water rushed backward, finding no sufficient outlet in the channel. Chaboillez square, St. James street, Weat Craig street, and all the lower streets were soon covered, and those who had gone from the lower levels to up-town churches, or who had come down to churches on St. James street and else-

Inholing no sufficient outlet in the channel. Chabolilez squre, St. James street, West Craig street, and all the lower streets were soon covered, and those who had gone from the lower levels to up-town churches, or who had come down to churches on St. James street and elsowhere, found that they had to make a detour to the extreme east of the city.

From the mountain the full extent of the flooded district can be seen. Away to the southwest, across the river, the village of La Prairie is seen, apparently completely aurrounded by water. The whole country back of it for two miles is apparently submerged. On this side of the river the seene is quite as desolate. From the very foot of the rapids down to Hockcing the river is over its banks. The village of St. Gabriel appears to be built in a straggling line away out into the river. It is completely surrounded. All of Point St. Charles seems to be under water. The canal basin in the city is seen to be extended into lakes and all the streets in the lower part of the city running parallel with the line of vision looks like a canal. The river is clear of tee from a distance above the bridge up to the rapids; but from the bridge down until the river is lost sight of in the turn toward the north there is a complete block of ice, only one small piece of blue water being visible, and that just opposite Isle Ronde.

The water began to fall at 1 this morning, and by 3 had fallen about one foot. The change since then has been very slight. The water is still about two feet higher than during the floods of 1851. St. James, St. Antoine, and Notre Dame streets are flooded almost to the city limit, while the fleids and low-lying ground are a wast expanse of water. McGillistreet is flooded up to St. Maurice street. In some places the water rose to St. Sacrament street. The fleoded district is mostly in darkness, the water having entered the gas pipes, and the electric light works being flooded.

The sure of the city place of the lates of the Congregation de Notre Dame Ville Marie, w of the houses, and the people are looking out from the upper windows upon the scene of waste and desolation below. The streets are like running rivers, and skiffs and boats are constantly passing and repassing carrying people from one point to another. The priests and police have been engaged all day in carrying broad and other provisions in boats to the people in the top flats of the houses. The scene almost beggars description.

The citizens sirrink to name what the loss may be, but talk about millions, Judging from the scattered accounts of heavy losses, the amount it estimated all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$8,200,000.

Amount is estimated all the way from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The passengers from New York and other American points have had to come into the city via the Southeastern, owing to the regular routes being flooded. There is no hope of the water subsiding to any great extent unless a sudden break occurs in the channol too below the city, which is not likely to occur for several days.

WM. BELDEN'S OLD FIRM FAILS. Muspension-Orker Fallures.

The stock brokerage firm of G. A. Bennett & Co., 16 Broad street, suspended yesterday and mude an assignment without preferences to Sinclair T. Hunting. The former senior partu r. G. A. Bennett, died about three months ago, and the surviving partners are Thomas L. Scoville a member of the Stock Exchange

and James H. Briggs.

No trustworthy estimate of the Habilities of the firm could be obtained. It was reported, however, that they would foot up fully \$100,000, and the assets about haif that amount.

The dram was formed in 1879 as Belden, Bennatt & Co. The senior partner was William Belden, the former sily of Jay thould. Two years later the firm was changed to G. A. Bennett & Co., with Belden as special partner, contributing \$100,000. He withdrew, however, in 1883. Mr. Bennett was from \$97acuse, and had close connections with the banking and brokerage concerns there that all went to the wall together about two years ago. It is believed that the decadence of the firm dated from that avent, and it is understood that the wildrawal of Mr. Bayer, and it is understood that the wildrawal of Mr. Section of the death and the single of the section of the seath and the single close of Dennis C. Wilcox had not done much with the firm for some the prior to his death, but it is said owed them a belance which they were unable to collect in each, and his degree which they were unable to collect in cash, and his degree for a considerable amount that he gave for the claim against him. aid foot up fully \$100,000, and the assets about hall

Anna Wattemore's Career. Anna E. Whitemore, who, on the night of the 23d of June last, was put off a Sixth avenue car because she would not pay her fare, sued the Sixth Avenue Rail road Company in the Supreme Court, claiming \$10,000 damages. She asserted that she had paid her fare. The coan company in the supreme Court, claiming \$10,000 damages. She asserted that she had paid her fare. The case was before Judge Andrews yesterday upon a motion by D. M. Porter, for the company, that the complaint he dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr. Chas. H. Reed, one of Guitsau's lawyers, who brought the suit had abandoned it when he learned her character. Affldavits were presented in support of the motion, showing that she had a remarkable carear. She had prosecuted a claim avainst the Government for \$2,000,000 for cotton destroyed on her father's plantation during the war; has been married to Capt. Walling of the regular army, and has eloped with Lieut. Tifany, a son of the Rev. Dr. Tifany of Washington; has been indicted as a horse their in Rausan; has passed as a relative of ex-Superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of Police Walling; has traded in bound of the superintendent of

Statesmen who are No Longer Sachems. The annual election of the Tammany Society last night brought out 547 votes of the 2,500 members of the order. There was no contest, and the regular ticket was chosen almost unanimously. The new Sachems are Bernard F. Martin, John Cochrane, George H. Forster, and Morgan J. O'Brien. They take the piaces of Alderman Kirk, Charles E. Loew, Nationaled Jarvis, Jr., and Henry A. Gumbleton. The following is the ticket elected: Sachems—John Kelly, John McQuade, John J. Goman, George H. Forster, James J. Slevin, Richard Croker, Ungh J. Grant, James A. Flack, Charles Welde, Bernard F. Martin, John Cochrane, Joel O. Stevens, Mergan J. O'Brien; Secretary, Thomas F. Gilroy; Treasurer, Arthur Leary; Sagamore, William H. Dobbs; Wiskinskie, John D. Newman.

Veterans of the Massachusette Bixth.

LOWELL April 19.-The surviving veterans nowhil. April 19.—The surviving veterans of the old Massachusetts Sixth met here to-day to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the regiment's passing through Baltimore. The city is gayly decorated. At the close of its business session the Regimental Association escorted Gens. Butler and Banks and other guests from the station to Hantington Hall, where a banquat was spread. Speeches were made by Eay or Abbout, Lisut-Goy. Edward F. Jones of New York, who commanded the Sixth in Baltimore, Gen. Banks, Col. B. F. Watson of New York city, and others.

The Bintr Educational Bill. WASHINGTON, April 19.-An unsuccessful at-

tempt was made in the House Committee on Labor to-day to secure action on the Biair Educational bill. Sev-eral of the members were absent, and those opposed to the bill in its present slaps consumed the time in dis-cussing its various features. On Friday next Represent-atives Reagan and Willis and possibly Senator Biair will be heard on the bill.

Six Years for Illegal Voting.

BALTIMOBE, April 19.—George Coleman, a colored Democratic ticket holder at the last November election, was tried to day and convicted of having voted illegally in the Fifteenth ward. Judge Duffy sentenced him to six years in the penitentiary. Presiding Elders Must Not Use Tobacco.

Oswego, April 19.—In the Methodist Episco-al Conference at Fulton to-day a resolution asking the slabop not to appoint any person a presiding elder who uses tobacco was adopted. Elected Major of the Twenty-third. Capt. Charles E. Waters of Company K. Twanivihird Regiment, Brooklyn, has been elected Major, in place of Major Fincks, the new Colonel. BHIPPING AGENT SMART GONE.

It to Said that he is a Defaulter and Possibly

D. R. Smart, a member of the Produce Exchange, has been absent from his office and his post in the Produce Exchange since Friday or Saturday last, and his employer said yesterday that Smart was a defaulter, and possibly s forger. Smart came here from Kansas City n October last, bought a ticket of membership to the Produce Exchange, and represented the big provision packing firm of George Fowler & Son of Kansas City and Liverpool. The firm does an export business entirely, packing their goods in Kansas City and shipping them to

does an export business entirely, packing their goods in Kansas City and shipping them to Liverpool, whore the senior member of the firm resides and salls the goods. George Fowler is a brother of Anderson Fowler, the rival of H. O. Armour & Co. Smart had been in the employ of the firm five years. He was its shipping agent in this city.

It was learned yesterday that Smart has been speculating heavily in wheat. He has been an out-and-out bear, and his winnings have been estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$100.000. It is not exactly clear why he took the firm's money, unless the recent shart advance in wheat wiped out his big winnings. Others believe that he took his winnings along with the firm's money.

He was last seen in his office, room 28 in the Kemble building on Whitehail street, last Friday afternoon, although several members of the Produce Exchange are positive that they saw Smart in the Exchange early Saturday morning. It is believed that he salied for Europe on Saturday afternoon. His flight was hastened by the knowledge that George J. Fowler, the junior member of the firm at Kansas City, was on his way to this city. Mr. Fowler arrived here on Saturday night, the said yesterday: "I have only had an opportunity to make a hasty examination of Smart's books. I am certain that Smart is gone and that about \$35,000 of the firm's money went with him. Perhaps he took more. Smart's position did not give him an opportunity to handle much of the firm's money, and there is evidence that he resorted to forgery. I am afraid that he forged checks and drafts on the Bank of Commerce and the Produce Exchange Bank."

Mr. Fowler, Jr., has taken steps to catch Smart, and if he salled to Europe on any of the Saturday steamers he will probably meet Mr. Fowler, Sr., when he walks down the gang nank of the steamer at hiverpool. Smart is a 200-pounder, with a florid complexion and sandy moustache and side whiskers.

SHOT BY STUDENT HASKELL. A Burglar Caught and Held by Widow

Mrs. Edward Tompkins of Huguenot Park, Westchester county, a widow, occupies a beautiul residence surrounded by spacious grounds, On Sunday night Clarence S. Haskell, a student in the New York University, was visiting Mrs. Tompkins's family. At about a quarter past 11 o'clock Mr. Haskell, who was in the parlor conversing with some ladies, heard a noise in the

versing with some isdies, heard a noise in the rear of the house, and he went out to see what caused it. At the door he encountered a man who was making ready to bore a hole through the door."

What do you want?" said Mr. Haskell.

The man ran away. Haskell fired a shoun the air to halt him, but he ran ail the faster until he came in collision with a barbed wire fence. He became entangied in the fence, and Haskell improved the opportunity by making a target of him. He advanced as he fred, and after three shots he heard a groan. The man surrondered, and Haskell marched him to the police station, where it was found that a builet had entered the left side of his back, ploughed around his left side, following a rib, and had come out in front. come out in front.
He said he was George Bell, alias George Cramer, aged 56. He had a brace and bit and a glazier's knife.

THREE BROTHERS LYNCHED.

The Sheriff Taken Prisoner by a Mob and the Men Riddled with Bullets. ANTHONY, Kan., April 19 .- About two nonths ago a fight occurred in the village of Danville, near this place, between three brothers named Weaver and Adel Sheard. The latter was fatally wounded, and the Weaver boys were arrosted and hurried away to avoid mob violence. Last week they were returned for trial,
but their cases were continued for the term,
with bail fixed at \$10,000 each. At 1 o'clock
this morning a mob of forty armed men
surrounded the residence of the Sheriff,
where the prisoners were under guard.
The guard, hearing them, rushed the prisoners
out of the back door and into the basement of
the new school building. The Sheriff was
taken prisoner by the mob and guarded. The
deputies, finding it useless to resist surrondered. The Weaver brothers defended thomselves in their struggle for life with a revolver,
which they had taken from one of the deputies,
Thoy were finally overpowered by the mob and
disarmed. Ropes were placed about their
necks and preparations were made to hang
them to the raiters, but the trample of approaching feet frightened the mob, so they
fired fifteen or twenty shots into each of the
brothers, literally shooting them to pieces, and,
mounting their horses, rode rapidly away. The
mother of the boys and the wife of one of them
witnessed the tragedy.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke Still Holds Aloof. At a meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery in brethren was recalled. Ever since the trial of Dr. Tal. mage neither the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, nor any of the elders of the clurch has attended the meetings of the session. It has been assumed that they absented themrelves because the Presbytery had dismissed the Churges signist the Tabermacie pastor. At a late previous meeting of the session a committee had been appointed to confer with the pastor and the session of the Second Church in regard to their alleged grievances. The Rev. Br. Walls, the Chairman of the committee, reported yesterday that the committee did not succeed in its mission and found that it had no constitutional right to not as a judicial Commission. He wiseled to say, however, in justice to Dr. Van Dyke, that the latter had said he was ready at any time to respond to the call of the Presbytery a duruish the reasons why he had not attended its meetings. mage neither the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, pastor of

purlous Policemen Try to Extert Money. Gerardo Hasseto, an Italian saloon keeper, of 317 Mott street, accused Michael Langau of 328 51xth street, at the Tombs yesterday, of personating an off-cer. He said that Langan got a drink from him on Sunday night, and, presenting the badge of a volunteer Sunday night, and, presenting the badge of a volunteer fireman, demanded S. threatening to arrive him if it were not paid. Hasseto called in a policennan and had Langan arrested. He was neid at the Tounde Goar of called an arrested and the was neid at the Tounde Goar of Called the second avenue accused Hasseto of having stolen from him the badge, \$40 in money and a silveriwatch. A young man who called himself likery J. Franks was arrested for trying to get money from George C. Bruns, a battender for Fred Schwartz, 346 Kast Third street. It turned out he was J. J. Walsh, a son of the late Foitce Captain Walsh. He displayed a deputy sheriff's badge. He said he was only joking. He, too, was held.

Mugwumps Working for McLeer.

The term of Postmaster McLeer of Brooklyn terminated more than a week ago. The regular Demo-eratic organization in Brooklyn and the Democratic Congressman have made a formal request for the nomi-Congressinan have made a furmal request for the noni-nation of former County Clerk John Delmar. President Cleveland was informed that Delmar was the man whom the united Democracy of the district wished to see appointed to the place. A esterday Bercher sail he had written to the President on Saturday urging him to renominate McLeer, and that it was his purpose to go to Washinston and press the adoption of his views on the Administration as an act of public policy. All the Mag-wungs are supporting McLeer, but the Democratic lead-ers cannot bring themselves to believe that the Presiden-ters cannot bring themselves to believe that the Presiden-tial ignore their wishes in regard to the Postmasprahip, particularly as Gen. McLeer was so conspicuous a parti-san during the last Presidential campaign.

Cost of Lighting the Streets.

The Gas Commission yesterday awarded the contracts for lighting the city with electric lights and gas as follows: United States Illuminating Company gas actionors: United states Huminianing Company, 70 cents per lamp Ber Brush Electric Huminating Company, 70 cents per night; Cousnidated Gas Company, 817,50 per lamp per year; the Equitable Gas Light Company, 817,50 per lamp; Sentral Gas Light Company, 817,50 per lamp; Leinral Gas Light Company, 825 per lamp; Sentral Gas Light Company, 835 per lamp; Environment, 835 per lamp; New York and New York Globe Light Company, 835 per lamp; New York and New York Globe Light Company, 835 per lamp; New York and New York Globe Light Company, 835 each.

Customs Inspector Van Bramer Missing. Mrs. Van Bramer reported to the Custom

hars. van Bramer reported to the Custom House yesterday that her husband, Alonzo Van Bramer, had mysteriously disappeared. He left his residence, 750 Sixth avenue, on Sanday morning, saying that he was going to the Barge Office. He has not been seen since. He was appointed inspector in March. He was 40 years old. Advisor V. Berger and John R. Schoonniaker, Custom Adrian V. Berger and John R. Schoonniaker, Custom House inspectors, were suspended by the Surreyor yes-terday for neglect of duty.

The Neighbors Complain of the Crematory At a meeting of the Newtown, L. I., Board of At a meeting of the Newtown, i.e. 1., Doard of Health, held yesterday morning, a polition was read protesting against the Mount Olivet Crematory. It was signed by fifty persons residing in its vicinity. They complain that after every incineration, between the hours of 11 P. M. and 2 A. M., a very unpleasant odor comes from the crematory. The Board took no immediate action.

New Trust Company Building.

Architect Charles W. Clinton has completed Architect Charles W. Clinton has completed the plans for a faine-story iron, stone, and terra cotta front office building, fifty feet wide by seventy feet deep, to be exected on the front of the lot 5e Wall strest for the Central Trust Company, of which F. P. Olicutt is the President, it will cost \$200,000. A smaller structure, six stories high, will be built on the rear of the same lot at a cost of \$100,000.

Electric Light for Horse Cara. President Hazzard of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company has granted permission to a New York firm to put electric lights in several street care. The apparatus which will supply the electricity will be placed under the seals. THE MURDER WILL COME OUT

HOPES OF NEW LIGHT ON HACKETIS-TOWN'S DARK CRIME.

The Common Council Offers \$1,000 Reward for Information About the Beath of Tillie Smith-She was Not Killed in the Barn.

HACKETTSTOWN, April 19 .- All day to-day a petition was circulating, which by night was signed by seventy-five of the leading taxpayers of the town, and which urged the Common Council to stimulate the investigation into the murder of Tillie Smith by offering a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of the criminals. This evening, when the Council met in its regular weekly session, the petition was presented, and on motion of Councilman Reed, who had acted on the Coroner's jury, the Council by a unanimous vote authorized the offer of \$1,000 for the desired information. County Prosecutor Smith will go to New York to-morrow, and will there meet and confer with Gov. Abbett, and it is hoped the result will be that the State will supplement the town reward by another of at least as great a sum. It is probable now that some steps will be taken which many people are sanguine will

throw light upon the horrible affair, even if it

does not bring about some speedy arrests.

Whoever has been holding back information

of however indirect a nature, and there is

reason for saying that there is such informa-

tion locked up in more than one breast, will be

subjected to such a pressure that they will tell

all they know, and even if this all is only a

little and only remotely circumstantial, it may

direction. The fact that the body was found

direction. The fact that the body was found off the institute premises, it is now believed by four-fifths of the people in town, has turned attention off on wildly fased trails, and it is believed that the body was carried off the institute premises for precisely that purpose. A SUN reporter taked to-day with more than a dozen interest in unraveiling the mystery, and every one of them was firmly settled in the belief that the assault took place not only in the institute grounds, but very near the institute itself. Among these residents it may be said is Dr. Cook, who made the autorsy for the Coroner's investigation. Dr. Cook, like many others, was at first of the opinion that the murder took place in the little vacant barn. He said to-day that upon further reflection, and in view of what has since developed, he had entirely abandoned the barn theory as absurd.

Every day some new detail comes out which puts the absurdity of supposing the girl was murdered where under no circumstances she would have gone, in still stranger light. Mr. Stewart the son of the hady who owns tight property on which the barn stands, told somuthing of interest to-night which bears unon the barn question. On the Monday before the marder, which occurred on Thursday, he had occasion to go to the barn. He had with him his hired man, Morris Blackwell. Immediately upon entering he noticed the disturbed condition of the dirt and litter upon the earth floor, and drew Blackwell's attention to it, remarking that either some persons had been in there, or that semebody had had a horse there. Mr. Stewart did not see the interior of the barn again until yesterday. It had been ever since in the control of the Coroner. When he entered, he says, he expected in view of what he had been permitted to examine the remises. He even noticed that some bits of parer that lay about on what was assumed to be the immediate sense of the struggle were lying exactly as they were on his former visit to the premises. He seem to the struggle were lying exactly as they w off the institute premises, it is now believed

Dr. William A. Conover, in whose family Tillie Smith worked for about a year and a haif, wishes to correct an error which has gone forth with his name as authority concerning Tillie's habits and characteristics. The correction puts several impressions that have hecome current in a new light. The Douter is quoted as having said that Tillie was aremarkably brave girl, and that one night she walked the two and a haif miles from his house to the village to attend an entertainment, and washed the white distance back again late at night and along a lonely road. The Douter said to-day that he had told something like this, fand that he might inadvertently have led somebody to think he meant to convey the impression that Tillie was free from fear. So far from this being the case, he said she was about the most timid girl he ever saw. She was superstitiously timid, afraid of the dark, and afraid to be alone. She would not go alone after dark from the family residence to the adjacent building, in which servants sleep, unless she had a lantern, or unless some one held a light for her at the door. When she reached the building she would be breathless and haif in a panic, and would be laughed at hy her fellow servants for her folly. When the rest of the servants were away nothing could induce her to sleep in the building alone. She would plead to come to the house and sleep, and would plead to come to the house and sleep, and would selep on the floor anywhere rather than be in the empty servants' quarters alone. As to going to the entertainment on the night in question, it is true she went; but she went to town in the afternoon before dark, and returned in company with three or four persons. The idea that a girl so strangely timerous would on a dark and forbidding night grope her way down to a ionely barn for the purpose of sleeping there is harrily probable. The meet likely thing for her to do when Munnich left her at the institute gate would be to acurry around the big house and out of the gloon.

He Passed the Civil Service Examination and Robbed the Mails.

her escort had gone away.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Lawrence Napoleon charge of robbing the mails, and was committed to jai for the action of the Grand Jury. Hunter passed the for the action of the Grand Jury. Hunter passed the civil service examination has year, and was appointed a substitute clerk in the city flowt office, which place he resigned in January last and then left the city. He returned a few days ago. Since his arrest he has confessed that about thristmax time he took from the unit watches, lewelry, and sifts of various kinds, most of which he had given to young ladies. Many of the storic articles have been recovered.

A Rock on the Rampage.

ELMIRA, April 19.-John Burke lives with his wife and mother at the foot of a high mountain neal Skinner's Eddy, Pa. On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a rock weighing several hundred pounds became bloosened near the top of the mountain. It rolled swiftly down and struck the side of Burke's house. It passed through the house, demolishing the kitchen stove, and grazed through the house, demolishing the kitchen stove, and grazed the led in which old Mrs. Burke was siceplus. The took hen dashed through the opposite side of the house, and crossing the yard, struck a well curb, which it knocked into spiniters, and dropped into the well, where it new is. It closes the well entirely up,

Great Rock Silds on the New England Road. POUGHREEPSIE, April 19.-Until Sunday noon trains on the New York and New England Rail been detained nearly two days by an immense been detained nearly two days by an immense rock side in a cut near Pomperang Valley. The slide filled the ent full, and was 200 feet in length and 25 feet days, The railroad company was notified by a farmer who hitched up his boundary was notified by a farmer who hitched up his boundary was notified by a farmer who have been as the part of the history was soon to pass. He arrived in time, but the history was soon to pass. He arrived in time, but the was clearly dealers and baggage had to be transferred.

The Angelica Bank Defalention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—C. E. Robinson, son of Cashier Robinson of the broken bank of Angeloa, N. Y., resides at Armanadale, Kan, and is a ratiroad comtractor. He indignantly denies the charge that he into any was responsible for the back's deheloney. He says he never had a doing from he faither since lev? The does not believe that his faither has been a default, though he thinks he has been imposed upon by some railroad operators who were heavily indebted to the bank. The son will you to Angelica to investigate affairs and endeavor to have their righted.

Beclaton Against the Bell Company,

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Suprame Court decided to-day that the Bell Telephone Company was secund to place one of its instruments in the train office of the Haltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in the city. The Hell Company had declined to furnish an instrument, on the ground that under a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, it was preclided from extending its privileges to any other corporation in the same line of business.

Boston Gambiers Plurd.

Boston, April 19.-Of the twenty-four gamblers arrested in "Bose" Cobb's den on Saunday night seventeen planded guilty to gaming and were fined \$25 each. Four witnesses of the game were fined \$25 each. The costs were divided among them. The others Jack Brown, Joshus Pennell, and John Bowen, charged with gaming, pleaded not guilty and were head in \$100 ecca for appearance Friday.

Beath from Pole Playing. Manlhono, Mass., April 19.—Edwin Page, 15

rears of age, son of Capt Page, Agrin 19, -Edwin Page, 15 Sixth Regiment, died this meraing from the effects pole playing. He was a member of the High rehald Pale Clith, connected with the local tearmanent, and was a great favorite. The French Cable Broken.

DUNDURY, Mass., April 19.—The Franch cable broke yesterday afternoon 220 miles from this place.

bir Alexander Compbell Ill.

OTTAWA. April 19.—Sir Alexander Campbell Postmaster-General, is seriously ill. He had an attact of epilepsy some days ago, and has not yet recovered.